Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, June 16 .- The crisis in the Far East has thrown even the Transvall war somewhat into the background in general interest, though the effect of the Chinese situation on the struggie in South Africa is a subject of some speculation which centres in a strong belief that Gen. Lord Roberts is busily negotiating with President Kruger and Gen. Botha in regard to terms of surrender. After the repeated declarations made here and by the British generals at the front on various occasions that unconditional surrender alone would be accepted, this may appear doubtful. But with urgent need to be freed as soon possible to the greatest extent in South Africa, in order to be able to throw all possible vigor into the dealings with the Chinese crisis, it would not be unnatural for Lord Salisbury to consent to some peace negotiations, if President Krüger, desiring to save appearances, may thus be persuaded to acknowledge the inevitable sooner than he would otherwise. Every day gained now is held to be of vital importance to this country. The news from South Africa is practically contained in

The War Office has received the following despatch from Gen. Lord Roberts:

PRETORIA, June 16.—Rustenburg was occupied by Baden-Powell yesterday. A column starts from this place to-morrow to meet Baden-Powell and repair the telegraph between Preoria and Rustenburg.

"Hunter is moving from Potchefstroom and his advance brigade expects to reach Johannesburg on June 19. Buller, I hope, is at Stander-Heidelberg will be occupied from this point shortly and then the Orange River Colony will be completly cut off from the Transvasi.

Baden-Powell reports that the districts through which he passed are settling down satisfactorily and over a thousand stands of arms have been turned in. Hans Eloff and Piet Kruger, a son of the President of the Transvaal, were to make their submission to him yesterday, having been previously disarmed on their farms

"Botha's army has retired, it is believed, to Middleburg. His rear guard was surprised and thoroughly routed by lan Hamilton's mounted infantry, consisting chiefly of West Australians The War Office has received the following de-

spatch from Gen. Buller: "HEADQUARTERS, LAINGS NEK, June 15, 5:20 P. M.-Now that Natal has been cleared of the enemy. I desire to call attention to the disgraceful way in which private property has been treated in that part of the colony occupied by them. Wilful and needless damage is visible everywhere. Houses when not completely wrecked have been desecrated with fifthy ingenuity. That this has been done with the consent of the leaders is proved by the fact that while in Charlestown [in Natal] every house is wrecked, in Volksrust, two miles off, but in the Transvaal, the houses are practically intact.

As regards the actual military situation it seems as though the recent vigorous Boer operations on Lord Roberts's line of communication had been successfully checked. Natal is thoroughly cleared of Boers, and Roberts is now aiming to completely cut off the Orange River Colony from the Transvaul.

Gen. Baden-Powell is now at Rustenburg having successfully bandled the country through which he passed. He will join the Pretoria column to-morrow, while to the south eastward of Pretoria Roberts is sending a column to Heidelberg to join hands with Buller. This, as Roberts says, would completely cut off the Orange River Colony and the active and some forces under President Stevn, and Gen. De Wet would be trapped. As regards the latter point, though, there seems to be a good chance that the Boers will again repeat their oftaccomplished success by slipping through what had been hoped was a well-established cordon.

Gen. Roberts in his cable despatch of to-day said he hoped that Gen. Buller was then at tanderton, but Bulier cabled last evening that he was still at Laings Nek. Thus the burghers of the Orange River Colony will possibly make their way to Ermelo, where a considerable force is reported to be concentrated, or to Middle burg, where the Boers are also in large numbers, including Botha's force, which arrived there after the demoralizing rear-guard action

This state of affairs is considered here eminently satisfactory so far as the mere military Ituation is concerned. There is also a strong dea that Gen. Carrington's mobile force may appear fat Koomatipcort, cutting off the railroad 'o Delagoa Bay. This is merely a surmise but it is taken into serious consideration in auniming up the situation.

Cape Colony remains in the throes of political upheaval. The probable outcome is indicated in THE SUN's despatch of to-night from Cape Town, Mr. Solomon, who was Attorney-General in Schreiner's Ministry, will probably represent the latter and what may be called the loyal members of the Afrikander Bond in a coalition

The War Office publishes the names of three men killed and thirty-three wounded in fighting at Almond's Nek, and and of six killed and eix wounded at Zand River. It also announsee the death of nineteen men from disease.

#### CAPE COLONY'S NEW CABINET.

#### Mr. Schreiner Will Probably Be Represented by Ex-Attorney-General Selomon. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

From THE SUN'S Correspondent at Cape Town.

CAPE Town, June 16.—It is announced that which is being formed by the Hon Gordon Sprigg. Strong pressure is being brought to bear on ex-Attorney-General Solomon to join the Cabinet and the effort will probably suc-

will be satisfied if Mr. Solomon accepts a portfolio in the new Cabinet.

The other Ministers will be Mr. Smart, the Hon. Sir Pieter Hendrik Faure, ex-Secretary of Agriculture, and the Hon. Thomas L. Graham, another ex-Attorney-General of Cape Colony.

## CAMP GARRISON CHANGES AGAIN.

Eighth and 71st Regiments at Peekskill-Artillery and Signal Corps. STATE CAMP. PERKSKILL, June 16 .- Three branches of the National Guard of this State are under canva; at Camp Townsend to-night, infantry, artillery and signal service. The Twelfth Regiment was up early this morning and broke camp. After breakfast it packed up and shortly before 10 o'clock marched to Roa Hook. There it met the Eighth Regiment and sixteen men from the Second Bat-The latter relieved the detail from the First Battery. The Eighth, when half way to camp, halted and allowed the wagon train to pass in. As the regiment, 565 strong, in command of Col. James Morgan Jarvis, reached the brow of the hill it was cheered by half the Ninth Regiment, which had taken pieces along the highway leading to Battery Hill, and met by the post band and Gen. Roe and his staff.

The Seventy-first arrived at Roa Hook this afternoon on a special train and at 3:30 was in camp. The boys were soon at home, because they dropped quietly into the camp vacated by the Ninth at 2 o'clock, the latter regiment taking the special train back to New York. The Seventy-first is in command of Col. William Greene Bates, Every commissioned officer is present.

One of the features next week will be the work of the Signal Corps. The First Corps has thirty men here in charge of Capt, Oscar Erlandson, the Second Corps twenty men in command of Capt, Charles Baldwin. to camp, halted and allowed the wagon train

## To Give a Portrait of Blaine to Washington and

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.-Col. A. Loudor Snowden will soon present to Washington and Jefferson College a life-size portrait of James G. Blaine, which was painted at the request of Col. Snowded by Mile Marie Constantine the French ar ist. Mr. Blaine was graduated from Washington and Jefferson College.

PRINCE DE JOINVILLE DEAD. Third Sen of King Louis Philippe Server With McClellan in the Civil War.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Paris, June 17 .- The Prince de Joinville

François Ferdinand Philippe Louis Marie d'Orleans, the Prince de Joinville, was the third son of Louis Philippe. He was born at Neuilly, Aug. 14, 1818, and began his career in the navy as a pupil on board the frigate Artemise. He distinguished himself on several occasions, and in 1840 he, in command of the frigate La Belle Poule, conveyed the body of Napoleon from St. Helena to France. He afterward visited the United States in the same vessel. In 1843 he married the sister of the Emperor Brazil. He commanded the French fleet which bombarded Tangiers in 1844, and when the Civil War broke out in the United States he embarked for New York, taking with him his son, the Duc de Ponthievre, who entered as a cadet the American naval school, which was then located at Newport. At the same time he was accompanied by his nephews, the Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres. These gentlemen received military commissions in the American army and were members of the staff of Gen. McClellan during the Peninsular campaign. The Prince accompanied Gen. McClellan during his campaign, and on his return to France wrote a history of the campaign of the Army of the Potomac.

The Prince de Joinville was engaged in the war against Mexico in 1835 and took part in the storming of Vera Cruz in that year. In the attack on Morocco in 1844 he took possession of Magador, an island city just off the coast, an exploit which kept his name and the name of the city in the mouth of Paris for some time. One of the most popular women dancing at the public balls of the time—the student balls and fleet which bombarded Tangiers in 1844,

of Magador, an island city just off the coast, an exploit which kept his name and the name of the city in the mouth of Paris for some time. One of the most popular women dancing at the public balls of the time—the student balls and similar functions—was dubbed "La Reine Magador," (the Queen of Magador.)

In 1848 the Prince de Joinville was Vice-Admiral in command of the French naval forces at Algiers, a command which he relinquished upon the demand of the Republican Government when the government of his father was superseded. The Prince had for the last three or four years of Louis Philippe's reign opposed the ministry of Guizot, and he had acquired among the people the reputation of being a liberal prince, a fact which made him talked of later by the opponents of Napoleon III. who considered him and the Duc d'Aumale as possibilities for the throne.

He went to England upon his resignation of the naval command in Algeria and joined his exiled family. He protested against the banishment of the Orleans family, but lived for years in retirement before coming to this country. A part of his time was devoted to the colonization of his estates in Brazil. While he was in this country a ball was given in his honor at the Astor House by the city of New York, one of the last public balls given by the city. When the Prince heard of the first defeats of the French in the Franco-Prussian War he offered his services to Napoleon, but his tender was declined. He considered the decree of his exlle nullified by the downfall of the Empire, and he went to Paris with the Duc d'Aumale and the Duc de Chartres, but all of them were ordered away. The Prince, however, managed to get into the army under the pseudonym of Col. Lutherod. He was detected finally and Gambetta directed that he be arrested and had him escerted by a guard of police on board ship for England. That was in 1878. In 1886 he was struck off the navy list with the he had chosen to represent rather than Le Manche. Dealness interfered with his following a political life,

"Old Recollections, 1818-1848," both collections of individual papers.

The Prince leaves a son and a daughter. The latter, Françoise, married her cousin, the Duc de Chartres, brother to the late Comte de Paris and uncle of the Duc d'Orleans. She is the mother of Prince Henry of Orleans, who has been travelling in Asia and Africa and who has been proposed for the French throne by some of the more violent opponents of the republic.

RUNAWAY CAR AT THE PARIS FAIR. Kills a Swiss Doctor and Injures Fourteer

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Paris, June 13 .- An air-motor car on the tramway in the Exposition grounds was left unattended for a moment to-day by the en gineer in charge. Something started the car and it ran down the steep Avenue Trocadero, attaining a great velocity. Cabs were upse and a number of persons who were unable to jump aside in time were run down. The car was derailed on the Avenue Marceau. It'ran up on the sidewalk and struck a tree, which

stopped its further progress. doctor of the name of Masenfisch was killed. ander Casar.

#### WARM WELCOME FOR INVING He and Miss Terry Reappear in London After

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN LONDON, June 16 .- Sir Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry reappeared at the Lyceum Theatre to-night in the play of "Olivia." They rethe audience were so long sustained as to embarrass the players. There were innumer able calls between acts and the ovation was re

Their American Tour.

newed at the final fall of the curtain. Sir Henry in a few words expressed delight and gratitude at the reception, and referred to the generous treatment which the company had received during its recent tour of the

KING OPENS ITALIAN PARLIAMENT. Appeals for Order-Ministerialist Candidate Elected President.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. ROME, June 16.-King Humbert opened th session of Parliament this morning and was enthusiastically greeted. He expressed the hope that all the members would cooperate with him and avoid a repetition of the disgraceful scenes which caused the dissolution of the previous Chamber and might again prove fatal to the existence of Parliament.

Signor Gallo, the Ministerialist candidate, has been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 242 to 214.

#### Expesition Building Damaged

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN Paris, June 16.—A water pipe burst in the Agriculture and Food Products Palace to-day. The foreign sections were completely flooded It will be necessary to prop up the foundation

STATE CARRIAGE FOR HELEN GOULD.

She Will Ride in It at the Celebration of Dewey Day in Three Oaks, Ind. LAPORTE, Ind., June 16. The construction of a state carriage for the use of Miss Helen Gould of New York, upon the occasion of the celebration of Dewey Day at Three Oaks, June 28, was begun to-day

by the Laporte Carriage Company. The vehicle is of a design termed usually stanhope, and will be light and stylish is construction, made with one seat, the running gear in a light cram color, with uphoistering and English canopy to match. The seat will be made of willow work, finished in natural color, and the wheels will be equipped with rubber tires. It will be drawn by two cure snow-white horses, hitched tandam, with white mounted harness. A small panel will bear the mark of the Red Cross. The route to be traversed by Miss Gould in her state carriage will be strewn with flowers, while a chorus of 100 voices, now being drilled by Prof. Chamberlain of Chicago, will sing hosannas of welcome. Five thousand school children, gowned in white, it is now estimated, will pass in review before her. The carriage is the gift of the Laporte Carriage Company, and is the acknowledgment by that corporation of Miss Gould's work along philanthropic times. by the Laporte Carriage Company. The

Arbitration of Our Claims Against Russia.

WASHINGTON, June 16 .- Charlemagne Tower, United States Ambassador at St. Petersburg telegraphed the State Department that the telegraphed the State Department that the basis of the protocol between Russia and the United States for the arbitration of the claims of this Government for the alleged illegal seizures of American sealing vessels by Russian warships had been agreed on. Dr. Assex, a Dutch publicist, is named in the protocol as sole arbitrator. This Government contends that the seizures were made outside the linits of the Russian jurisdiction over the seal fisheries. Mr. Tower will sign the protocol for the United States.

Smyrna Village Wiped Out by Fire.

Utica, June 16.- The village of Smyrna, forty miles south of this city, was practically wiped out by fire this afternoon. The prop-erty demage will exceed \$80,000 with less than half that amount insured.

HER SEVEN TO HIS TWO. CO-RESPONDENTS, THAT IS TO SAY IN THE POOL DIVORCE CASE.

All Other Topics Eclipsed in Ancient Eliza thtown, N. J.-Mr. Pool and His Daughter Tell About the Alleged Goings-On of Mrs. Pool With a Cop and a Carriage Painter.

The Pool divorce trial, which was before Vice llor Stevens in Newark on Thursday and Friday of last week, has stirred up Elizabeth as thoroughly as that sedate town permits itself to be stirred up. The Pools are a middle-aged couple. They have a daughter 21 years old. They were married in 1879 and they lived, to outward appearances, at peace with other and the world until June In 1897 Mrs. Pool announced that had been miserable all the time she had been married and that she wanted separation from her husband. She got it under the agreement by which the separation was arranged. Mr. Pool gave his wife's mother a ouse so that Mrs. Pool should have a home. Mr. Pool is a carriage manufacturer. He is a man of some means and has long been prominent in the affairs of Elizabeth. He was once an Alderman of the city. He sued for an absolute divorce in the fall of 1898, mentioning one Hess, a policeman, and a man named Wood, who had been a painter in the Pool Carriage factory, as co-respondents. Mrs. Pool met his charge with one about four times as serious. She named seven co-respondents in her cross bill. The list of seven included a servant who had lived with thein before the

When the case opened at the afternoon seesion of the Vice-Chancellor's court last Thursday pretty much all Elizabeth that had time to be over in Newark listening to evidence was there. The trial hed been postponed several times because of Mr. Pool's disability caused by a fall last summer which made him for a time irresponsible. He has quite recovered his faculties, but has not quite the control of his emotions which he had before the accident. Most of the attendants at the trial were women. Most of them, if they were not openly the partisans of Mr. Pool, were at least ready to rejoice at any untoward turn in the case for the interests of Mrs. Pool, because they were so terribly indignant over the naming of those seven co-respondents. If any one or two of them had been named, they say, there might have been some reason in it, but to name persons "so well-known in society" with others who never had any claims to the recognition of the society editors of the Elizabeth dailies was a great big shame The friends of the seven co-respondents named by Mrs. Pool gathered with intent to applaud everything which went against her. They found that applause is not encouraged in court rooms, even when the matter under consideration has so much of personal interest in

separation.

it as has this divorce case.

One of the co-respondents was not present She was Mrs. William H. Button. The subpænaserver who went out to find her was lured into a place of entertainment and was plied with beet until the object of his search lost interest for him, so the story goes. Meanwhile Mrs. Button had left her home and the jurisdiction of the court, to which she will not return until the matter has been adjudicated.

Those who went to Newark from Eizabeth to be entertained found amuse ment and interest in plenty. The case wa called late on Thursday after the waiters had been in Newark since early morning. Theyconsoled themselves for the apparent delay that was to come by visiting every department store in Newark during the morning and shopping vigorously. It was observed, however, that not one of them brought as much as a package of pins back to court.

Augustus C. Pool, the plaintiff in the action was the first witness called. Mr. Pool said he had not been able to procure witnesses of his wife's wrongdoing until within a year or two and that was why he had at first consented to a separation instead of asking for a divorce. Now, he sa'd, he had evidence, 'And I want to say," he added with great dramatic effect, "that I have in front of me the man who disgraced my home." He rose and addressed the whole ourt room beginning: "Ladies and gentle-

Mr. Pool was suppressed by his counsel, Mr. Connolly, and the court. Mr. Wood, the co-respondent, sat in the front row of spectators and seemed to enjoy the agi-tation of Mr. Pool a great deal. Mr. Pool called the attention of the court and the spectators to Mr. Wood's glee. On cross-examination he gave Mr. Wood cause for further smiles. Mr. Wilson, Mrs. Pool's lawyer, asked him whether he was not a good deal excited over the case, anyway.

"Ask me a decent question," responded the witness in no gentle tone, "and I'll answer it." Mr. Wilson approached him with a soothing smile. "Don't," shouted Mr. Pool. "Get back, I don't want to see you. You're no good." The Vice-Chancellor was constrained at this point to impart to Mr. Pool some information abour the behavior usually expected of witnesses. Mr. Pool promised to be

constrained at this point to impart to Mr. Pool some information abour the behavior usually expected of witnesses. Mr. Pool promised to be good.

"You were poor when you started out in life?" asked Mr. Wilson a minute or two later.

"None of your business," said the witness with a prompt cheerfulness that was suggestive of the Mayor of one of the greatest cities of the United States.

Mr. Pool testified that he was in the habit of using profane language about the house, but insisted that he had learned all the total language about the house, but insisted that he had learned all the total language about the house, but insisted that he had learned all the total language about the house, but insisted the audience at some length on the liberality of the allowances he had always made to his wife for household expenses.

Carrie Pool, the twenty-one-year-old daughter of the Pools, backed up her father's testimony. She said the painter was always around the house whenever her father was out of it. In 1896, she said, when Pool was out West on a business trip, Wood was in the house before her father's back was fairly turned on it. She said she had seen Wood with his arm around Mrs. Pool on several occasions. Court was adjourned before she finished her te-timony. As she got down from the witness chair her grandfather, David L. Looker, stepped up to her and asked: "How much did you get paid for that testimony?" Miss Pool flared up in a minute. We don't have to be paid on this side of the case for telling the truth," she said, "but goodness only knows what sort of thing you folks will do to win the case." Then she wept copiously and ran to her father, who told, her that she had done nobly. Mr. Connolly did his best to restore her to a state of calmness while the seven, minus one, and their friends marched out, feeling that they had not come to court in vain.

The few who had staved away on Thursday because they did not think the trial was going to be worth while were stirred up by the reports of those who hadgone over to Ne

"Where?" she was asked.

"Kitchen, parior, dining room, bedroom," she answered rapidly.

Policeman Frederick Hess was in the house pretty much all the time when Wood was not there in October and November, 1896, Miss Pool said. She met Hess coming downstairs one night and asked him what he was doing. He told her that he was inspecting the house.

Mrs. Pool's lawyer asked Miss Pool if she had a friend who was known as the "Delaware Peach." Miss Pool said that she was acquainted with the person to whom he referred. Then he asked her if she was ever called "Hot Stuff." Miss Pool said that never,

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stave off higher prices for its customers, when markets are rising? it depends on the store. Our prices last as long as the fabrics last; often months after other stores have raised their selling mark-due to our system of placing advance orders.

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never had anybody dared to call her "Hot Stuff." Stuff."

Mrs. Ida Marsh of Elizabeth was called. She Mrs. Ida Marsh of Elizabeth was called. She said that Mrs. Pool had told her she wished that she had a husband like Wood.

"Mrs. Marsh," asked Mr. Connoily as soon as he had the opportunity. "Did you ever sit in Mr. Pool's lap?"

he had the opportunity. "Did you ever sit in Mr. Pool's lap?"
The six co-respondents half rose out of their chairs. Their friends rose with them. Here was a woman who was not of their number, but who was accused thus suddenly of having sat in Mr. Pool's lap.
"S-s-s-sh," said the court officers.
Mrs. Marsh declared that she had never done any such thing and furthermore that she had never been hugged or kissed by the plaintiff.
"S-s-s-sh," said the court officers. They had occasion to say it five times in the next five minutes after. Mrs. Cassie Jennings was called. Mrs. Jennings is unmistakably a pers. ngood to look at. She walked to the front with a swish of silk skirts and an air of well bred and haughty scorn that was most impressive and that called for the approving comment of her friends. She went to Mrs. Pool of or music le-sons and in that way met Mr. Pool. Once, she observed, almost as if it gave her pleasure to say it, she found Wood, the painter, and Mrs. Pool sitting on the divan in the parlor.

in the parlor.

"B-s-s-sh," said the officers.
"Your Honor," said Mr. Wilson, Mrs. Pool's lawyer, "I am prepared to part forward some evidence attacking the moral character of this witness. I desire to ask her a few questions with that point in view."

"Silence! Silence in the court!" shouted the guardians of the court's official dignity, and they rapped until one might have thought that a gang of shingle layers had just gone to work on the roof. The Vice-Chancellor ruled out the his bell and stopped his proposed questions.

suardians of the court's official dignity, and they rapped until one might have thought that a gang of shingle layers had just gone to work on the roof. The Vice-Chancellor ruised out the proposed questions.

Ferdinand Moser, next door neighbor of the Pools, told what he had seen going on in the Pools kitchen between Mrs. Pool and Wood Martha Over, the servant, told with wrath and bitterenss in her accents that she had met Wood and Mrs. Pool walking in Marshall street after it o'clock at night. And Marshall streets was awful dark and lonesome at that time of night.

Mrs. Carrie Gaskell, another of the seven, was called the third in succession. She caimly admitted that she had permitted Pool to kiss her and explained to the emphatic joy of the other five who were present that Mrs. Pool had been in the room all the time. She had taken a ride with him, too, she said. It was to the railroad station.

Mrs. Pool was a great disappointment to the vindicators of the seven. They spent the recess before she took the stand telling one another that Mr. Connolly would make her sorry she ever dared to bring the names of deen the pople into her divorce case, and that she would get a chance to know how it felt to have nasty questions asked of you before a whole roomfull of people. Mrs. Pool, who is severed all the questions like a tired and unhappy woman. She denied all the charges against her. The six out of seven went home rather a-shamed of themselves. They were not sure whether they wanted to be present when the trial is resumed next Tuesday. No one of them was inclined to say anything about the case yesterday.

Serious-Minded Walking Delegate Becomes Unduly Excited.

An item in the Building Trades' Club Builzin that was written to amuse fell into the hands

An item in the Building Trades' Club Bulletin that was written to amuse fell into the hands of a serious-minded walking delegate, and he became so excited over it that he at once declared all building operations in the city of New York were about to be suspended by a general strike. The Bull tin is a little four-page pamphlet, the most important article in which is usually the daily menu of the Building Trades' Club. The club is made up of employers. The writer of the article in the Bull tin implied that his of the article in the Bullstin inpined that his information had come to him in a dream, but even this didn't seem to suggest anything to the serious-minded walking delegate. The article went on to announce that wages would be reduced 10 rer cent, beginning on June 1.

After reciting the causes that led to the reduction—the high price of materials and dulness in operations—the Bullstin humorist continues:

And then I drifted into an architect's office "And then I drifted into an architect's office and found three clients in consultation about their plans and the clerks busy getting out their old plans and cleaning them up, and the dust was so thick it got in my throat and I awoke. And then after the first shock I thought it all over. My, what a dust such a notice would create in every architect's office, for it is no exaggeration to say that there is not an office in the city where one or more sets of plans are not lying away waiting for cheaper prices. Business has been good for the past year. Money is cheap and being put into any and every kind of investment, and still the building industry is dead or pretty sound asleep."

of investment, and still the building industry a dead or pretty sound asleep."

He declares that under such conditions of trade the good business man—the department store keeper, for instance—would announce a out rate, a reduction or bargain sale, and that this is what the workman ought to do with his labor. But he winds up: "I suppose the delegate who would propose this plan would be mobbed."

The Buildin is circulated among members of the club only, but somehow or other the delegate in question got hold of a copy and evidently without waiting to read it carefully be began to talk of the gigantic strike the coming be began to talk of the gigantic strike the coming reduction of wages would surely cause. This reached the ears of a reporter for an afternoon paper, and he, too, treated the matter with some seriousness, his paper announcing that there was trouble ahead. What the club members think of the matter is shown by Secretary Miller of the Plasterers' Association, an old member, who said: "The idea of taking such an article seriously is preposterous. There is no trouble in sight unless the unions choose to make it for themselves."

#### TO TRY A BOYCOTT IN ST. LOUIS All Settlement Negotiations in the Street Car

St. Louis. June 16.-President Whitaker of the St. Louis Transit Company has rejected the latest proposition of the striking street car men looking to a settlement of the troubles. It s now war to the end, all efforts to bring about arbitration having failed. Samuel Compers President of the American Federation of Labor, ad a long but bootless conference with the

had a long but bootless conference with the the railway officials to-day.

As a result of the refusal of the Transitofficials to accept these latest proposals, it is now proposed to make a determined effort to boyeout the company and all who have any dealings therewith. President Mahon said this evening that he would start next week stumping the State of Illinois in the interest of the proposed boycott and the fight will be carried from thence to all the Southern States, and wherever they think that they can touch the company.

from thence to all the Southern States, and wherever they think that they can touch the company.

Robert B. Dula, a special deputy sheriff, and managing director of the Continental Tobacco Company, was shot accidentally this afternoon by his own pistol, which fell out of the holster as he was fastening the belt around his waist. The wound is serious, but not necessarily fatel.

Late this evening a force of deputies and police was hurried to Sixth street where a man seated on a load of hay had cut the wire with nippers. A stretch three blocks long was cut away. When the officers arrived the driver had disappeared and the hay and wagon was claimed by a farmer.

The Transit Company operated all its lines to-day carrying more passengers than ever especially on cars running east and west. For the first time since the strike the Northern Contral was fearlessly patronized, thousands of people going out on these cars to the races. The first consignment of busses ordered by the strikers with which they propose to compete with the Transit Company for the passenger carrying business of the city, arrived in East St. Louis to-day and it is said will be put on regular runs beginning on Monday.

#### UNION LABEL ORDINANCE VOID The St. Louis City Regulation as to Printing

ST. LOUIS. June 18 .- The Union Label Printing ordinance was declared illegal and void to-day by Judge Jacob Klein in his decision in the case of Herman A. Haeussler and other in the case of Herman A. Haeussier and others against the city of St. Louis and others. The Court's ruling opens the city printing contracting to non-union as well as to union firms. The validity of the ordinance was put in issue by the spplication of the plaintiffs for an order restraining the city from paying to the Woodward and Tiernan Printing Company \$5,400 on a contract for printing made under the ordinance.

ward and Tiernan Printing Company \$5,400 on a contract for printing made under the ordinance.

The ordinance, which is No. 19411, provides that all books and pamphlets issued by the city shall be printed by St. Louis houses employing union men only and entitled to use the label of the Allied Printing Trades Council. It also directs that the City Register shall refuse to consider bids from any houses that are not entitled to hese privileges.

The Court declares the ordinance illegal and void because it is unreasonable and against common right, preventing competition for the doing of public work and depriving firms of the city and State which do not employ union labor exclusively or at all of the opportunity to obtain the employment the work affords. It attempts a distinction between the citizens of the city and the State. It attempts to make a distinction between citizens of St. Louis engaged in the printing business. It attempts to deprive persons engaged in the job printing business who do not employ union labor exclusively of the right of making contracts for public work, which is depriving them of liberty and property without due process of law. It conflicts with the charter, which provides that no general or special ordinance conflicting with any previous general ordinance shall be passed until such previous ordinance has been expressly repealed, the Court holding that a former general printing ordinance has been expressly repealed, the Court holding that a former general printing ordinance has been expressly repealed to the court holding that a former general printing ordinance has been expressly repealed to the court holding that a former general printing ordinance has been expressly repealed.

JUMPED FROM THE BRIDGE.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN SPRINGS FROM A CAR AND GETS OVER THE RAIL.

Killed by Striking the Water, or Drewnod

-Bedy Not Recovered—Two Men So Near

Him When He Jumped That a Few Reconds More Would Have Prevented It. Trolley car 884 of the Graham avenue line, an open car, started from the New York end of the Brooklyn Bridge at 10:04 o'clock last night, having twenty passengers on board. Just as it reached a point about 300 feet east of the New York tower a man in one of the forward seats stood up and motioned for the conductor to stop. The conductor climbed out on the side step intento go near enough to the man to tell him that passengers were not permitted to leave the car while it was going over the Bridge, The man saw the conductor approaching and managed to jump from the car before the conductor got near him. He ran directly to the side rail of the roadway, squeezed himself between the thin wire cable so as to get clear of possible entanglements climbed to the top girder and jumped down

In the meantime the car conductor had runs

a clear case of suicide. The conductor of the car said the man had a small black mustache. The motorman was of the opinion that he was a man whose face was clean shaven.

"He had a black goatee and black mustache," said one of the women in the car. "I noticed he was nervous all the way over. He held a sporting paper in his hand and was marking figures on it with a bencil. Maybe he lost some money on the races."

John A. Shaw of 155 Sand street, Brooklyn, was among the passengers who sat near the man. Mr. Shaw said the man shielded his face so that none of the other passengers could tell what he looked like.

Thomas Downey of 616 Manhattan avenue, Greenpoint, was on the end of the seat on which the bridge jumper sat from the time the car left the New York end of the bridge.

"All that I noticed about him," said Mr. Downey, "was that he weighed about 168 or 170 pounds, and had dark hair. He wore the dress of an ordinary workingman, or possibly he might be considered a cierk He certainly was not stylishly attired. His coat was loose about the shoulders. I knew by the way he jumped from the car that he intended to jump from the Bridge. I don't take any stock in any story that he jumped from he Bridge, as others have, for the purpose of turning up in a dime museum. There was no one with him. He was alone when the boarded the car. I did not see him act in any way that would make me think he was nervous. I really believe that he did not make up his mind to jump until just before he got off the car. It was clear to my mind that he intended to commit suicide. He jumped from the car while the car was passing a uniformed policeman. It all happened in less than a minute."

The stopping of the car caused a block on the Bridge, and the passengers in ten other trolley cars on the way to Brooklyn got out on the roadway and looked over at the water. They loitered on the roadway discussing the affair until the police ordered them back to the cars.

affair until the police ordered them back to

the cars.

The news that a man had jumped from the Bridge was sent to Police Headquarters by telephone and a minute later all of the police. Bridge was sent to Police Headquarters by telephone and a minute later all of the police captains in the precincts along the river front were notified to send men to the docks to look out for the man who had jumped.

Police Inspector Cross of the Oak street station sent five men to the river front with instructions to arrest any persons who might appear in a boat with a wet man. The policemen questioned the night watchmen along the docks, and many of the watchmen declared they had seen the man's body descend from the Bridge to the water. That was all they knew about it. Michael Cronin, the watchman employed by the Joyce Steamship Company at the foot of Catherine street, told a story about a mysterious rowboat that had been apchored for an hour under the bridge. The watchman said there were two men in the boat, and that they rowed out to midstream at the time the man jumped from the bridge. He believed they were waiting to pick the man up, and that they did pick him up. The police, however, thought the rowboat had nothing to do with the case, even if there were a rowboat. They said that they is a clear case of suicide and that the

#### OBITU ARY.

John Henry Hoffecker, Delaware's only representative in Congress, dropped dead of heart disease yesterday in Smyrna, in that State. He was elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress as a Republican. He was born on Sept. 12, 1827, at Mansion House, near Smyrna, and became a civil engineer, pursuing that business till 1889. He served as a member of the lower house of the Delaware Legislature in 1888 and 1880, acting as Speaker of that body. He was a delegate from Delaware to the Republican National Conventions of 1876 and 1884. At the time of his death he was President of the Fruit Growers' National Bank of Smyrna. In the National House he was a member of the committees on Invalid Pensions and Expenditures on Public Buildings.

Frank Wayland Fallower died at his home in

Frank Wayland Fellowes died at his home in

orant Indipson of New Haven. He will be buried in Troy, N. Y.

Dr. George M. Beakes died of paralysis on Friday at his home in Bloomingburgh, after a four weeks illness. His age was 68 years. Dr. Beakes was a graduate of the medical department of the University of New York and served during the Civil War as a surgeon in the Fifty-sixth New York Volunteer Infantry. After the war he located at Bloomingburgh. In 1890 and 1891 he represented Sullivan county in the assembly. In politics he was a strong Democrat and was appointed pension examining surgeon for that district under both Cleveland administrations.

Jehu P. Cooper of Red Bank, N. J., died on Thursday aged 69. He was one of the commissioners that built the iron bridge across the Shrewsbury River at Oceanic. Several grown sons and daughters survive htm. His funeral will be held to-morrow.

# Constipated



"No stomach destroying cathartic

Tarrant's "Dormal" powder; dainty, antiseptic, for nursery, toilet, after shaving, cares chafing, best foot powder, 25c. At druggists, or mailed on receipt of price. TARRANT & CO., Chemiste, New York.

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models, just completed, will be offered at much less

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Booklet free on request.

MACHINISTS LOCKED OUT.

Railroad Men Who Figured in a Fight With

SPORANE, Wash., June 16.—Thirty employees of the Great Northern car shops of East of the Great Northern car shops of East Spokane were locked out this morning. This is a sequel to the pitched battle on Monday last between the machinists and the Japanese employees of the road, which resulted in serious injuries to two Japanese and the arrest of five of the machinists. The locked-out employees left the shops without permission on Friday to attend the trial of the arrested men. A meeting of the machinists has been called for to-morrow, when a demand is to be formulated for their reinstatement. The machinists say the road has been trying to supplant white labor with Japanese labor, not only on the roadbed, but in the machine shops. No strike is anticipated.

An area of high pressure covered the lake regions and Middle Atlantic States yesterday, keeping the weather comparatively cool and cloudy. West of the epression extended from Montana south to Texas. The weather was generally fair and warmer in this Showery conditions prevailed in the lower lake regions and the Ohio and Tennessee valleys and thence eastward to the coast over Virginia, Delaware and Maryland. At Lynchburg there was a heavy

fresh to light northwesterly to southwesterly; average humidity, 48 per cent; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 30, 10; 3 P. M. 30 02 The temperature as recorded by the official ther mometer, and also by THE SUN'S thermometer at the street level, is shown in the annexed table:

PARTICLE | PARTICLE |

WASHINGTON PORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW. For Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, Increas ing cloudiness to-day; rains te-night and Monday;

variable winds. eastern New York, rain and cooler Sunday; probably rain Monday; variable winds shifting to east. For eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, rain to-day and probably Monday; fresh east to northeast

Por the District of Columbia, Maryland and Delaware, unsettled weather; rains will continue to-day and probably Monday, with rising of temperature; For western Pennsylvannia, showers to day, with

A TTENTION—OLD DR. GRINDLE, GRADUATE
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MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, 35 YEARS A SPECIALIST IN DISEASES OF MEN. OLD DR. GRINDLE has been longer established and has had more experience than any other advertising physician; city papers prove this. Under his scientific system of treatment blood and skin diseases, pain in bones, hes spots, sore throat and mouth, ulcers, painful swellings, kidney and bladder complaints, scalding frammelion, gravel, undeveloped organs, weak basiciat vitality, are speedily, permanently cured. Mea about to marry should go to DR. GRINDLE'S decisibilished office, over 15 years at 171 West 181s st. between 6th and 7th ava Impediments removed. Sufferers, do not waste time consulting less skilled physicians. Remember OLD DR. GRINDLE'S according to the consulting less skilled and the consulting less skille

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